NUMISMATICS

Government Support and University Instruction

A Plea for Recognition

An Address by Moritz Wormser,
President, American Numismatic Association.
At its Annual Convention
New York, N. Y., August, 1922

REPORT OF PRESIDENT M. WORMSER
Given to the Convention of the
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Session of August 28th, 1922
Held in New York

President Wormser—Now that you have heard the reports of all the officers and chairmen of the committees, it is your sad duty to listen to a few words from your President.

In the first place, you have heard all these reports and are now acquainted with the very satisfactory and prosperous state in which our Association finds itself.

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ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the gratifying things of the year has been the establishment of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, which has joined our ranks as a corporate member. In this connection I want to point out another thing which has not been dwelt on. You may not have noticed it. One of our members, Mr. Robertson, has started a correspondence club for collectors interested in Swedish coins. That, to my mind, is something the A. N. A. should fast cultivate. A great deal of good can be achieved by grouping collectors on the same subject, for the purpose of putting information on their subject at the disposal of others who are interested in the same subject. We should have among our correspondence clubs not only information on Swedish coins, but on other special fields that collectors are interested in. It needs just one man to start the ball rolling, and I hope many others will follow in Mr. Robertson's footsteps.

Another thing I want to point out to you, that probably some of you do not know, is that we have among our members now Mr. G. S. Godard, of Hartford, Conn., official librarian of the Connecticut State Library and in charge of the Mitchelson collection, which is part of the State of Connecticut Library. Those are the kind of memberships we want to bring into our organization. Any historical society should be induced to join the association if it is interested in coins, and the membership of Mr. Godard is a good starting point. It was while I was travelling about a month ago that I had the pleasure of meeting him. I was very cordially received by Mr. Godard. He is doing very fine work, having part of this numismatic collection on display there with very interesting pieces, and it is crowded with visitors all the time who come to the State Capitol.

Another achievement which has been silently passed over is the issuing of the Peace Dollar. It is a sad subject. I see Dr. Henderson smiling, but I still believe and know that the A. N. A. was the starting factor and the unrecognized parent of the Peace Dollar. I also think that Mr. Farran Zerbe should be given due credit for the ball he started rolling.

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Here I want to again lay special stress on the importance of our organization meeting in this big city, where we hoped that our presence would call attention to the great value of our subject and our science. New York is a very important center, but I think a great deal of missionary work has still to be done to make New York realize that numismatics is quite important, although Howland Wood once said we are taking the subject perhaps a little too seriously. I do not think we are. I may tell you a secret. While we were making preparations for the Convention, we had a great deal of difficulty, in spite of the size of the metropolis, to find the right place for our meeting and to find official recognition of an organization like ours. I think it speaks very pitifully of the appreciation of the New York public.

NUMISMATIC QUOTATIONS.

In this connection it is worth pointing out briefly to our lay friends how important numismatics is. It is a valuable adjunct to the science of history, if we do not choose to call it an independent science.

Of course, we think it is very valuable, because we are familiar with the subject and are active collectors, and for just one moment I want to go a little bit outside of our own opinions as numismatists and show you some instances where the value of numismatics has been pointed out by outsiders.

It is not very often that I get a chance to read a book, but I happened to have an opportunity to read that wonderful work by H. G. Wells, "Outline of History," in which he has turned the searchlight of investigation into the hidden corners of history, and I want to read just a few paragraphs of it. Wells describes the history of India and the Hinterland of Asia, and more particularly invasions of India, history that is not frequently studied in schools. "P. G.," commentator of Wells, has this to say on one phase of numismatics:

"The stages by which Bactria degenerated into Afghanistan may be studied neatly in the progressive deterioration of its coinage from a decent standard of Hellenic accomplishment into the vague flourishes of Orientalism; it began by displaying a Heracles of pure Greek blood and a pair of horsemen who would hardly have seemed out of place on the frieze of the Parthenon, and it fell steadily to a level of incompetence only equalled by the crude imitations of Roman currency that were being made in pre-Roman Britain about the same time.—P. G."

Then, at another place, page 629, first volume, Wells writes:

"The irruption of the Ephthalites is memorable not so much because of its permanent effects as because of the atrocities perpetrated by the invaders. These Ephthalites very closely resembled the Huns of Attila in their barbarism; they merely raided; they produced no such dynasty as the Kushan monarchy; and their chiefs retained their headquarters in Western Turkestan. Mihiragula, their most capable leader, has been called the Attila of India. One of his favourite amusements, we are told, was the expensive one of rolling elephants down precipitous places in order to watch their sufferings. His abominations roused his Indian tributary princes to revolt, and he was overthrown (528). But the final ending of the Ephthalite raids into India was effected not by Indians, but by the destruction of the central establishment of the Ephthalites on the Oxus (565) by the growing power of the Turks, working in alliance with the Persians. After this breaking up the Ephthalites dissolved very rapidly and completely into the surrounding populations, much as the European Huns did after the death of Attila a hundred years earlier. Nomads without central grazing lands must dispense; nothing else is possible. Some of the chief Rajput clans of today in Rajputana, in North India are descended, it is said, from these White Huns.*

"*Note—The Ephthalites on the Oxus produced a coinage in silver and copper consisting of three denominations: Heavy silver, light silver and copper. Thirteen specimens are known to survive, the light silver denomination being represented by two specimens in the British Museum and one at Petrograd, until I was fortunate enough to add two to their number by a trouvaille in Oxford Street.—P. G.

"Our illustration shows one of these two coins. It may have been struck in India in some state under Ephthalite dominion. Its interest for us lies in the figure it gives of a Hun horseman. He seems to wear a feather headdress, reminding one of a red Indian or a Moscow hotel porter, and his leg gear suggests an American cow-boy. Note his great quiver of arrows.—H. G. W."

So there we have a popular book on history recognizing the value of our science, as illustrative of history. By a strange coincidence practically the same subject, Oriental coinage, was covered in a pamphlet of the American Numismatic Society by R. G. Whitehead. I quote from this as follows:

"The historical importance of the coins now being discussed is not confined to the issues of the Greek princes. **Our knowledge of the so-called Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians and Great Kushans is almost entirely derived from the study of the coins.** The Indo-Parthian pieces give us the name of Gondophares, known to Christian tradition as the Indian ruler under whom the Apostle Saint Thomas suffered martyrdom. One of the Kushan rulers is Kanishka, the famous convener of the fourth great Buddhist Council, the body whose deliberations gave consistency and official sanction to the doctrines of Northern Buddhism. **As regards the philological importance of the Indo-Bactrian coins, it must not be forgotten that they provided the key to the Kharoshti or Bactrian Pali script.** Until

their discovery the edicts engraved in this script on the pillars and rocks by the Mauryan king Asoka could not be deciphered because they were written in unknown characters. The Indo-Bactrian pieces are bilingual and were the 'Rosetta stone' by means of which the Asoka edicts were unraveled. Many documents written in the Kharoshthi character have been recently discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in Chinese Turkestan. A further interest lies in the shape of these coins, many of them being square or oblong, and in the characteristic designs of gods and animals as conceived by the oriental Greek artist."

This book refers to what I should call a romance of numismatics, because we can find in numismatics a great deal of interesting things that otherwise have not come down in history.

Leaving aside ancient coins, I only need point out the equally interesting Civil War pennies and the series of Encased Postage Stamps used during our Civil War, and the emergency money in metallic or paper shape which has been used throughout Europe during the present war, all of which prove the value of numismatics as a material aid in the study of history. They will at some future time be valuable historical documents evidencing the storm and stress through which America and Europe has passed, at different times.

I think I need not go any further to show the full value of numismatics as an associated historical science, or what the Germans call a "Hilfs Wissenschaft," and my address is not intended to be a boost to numismatics, so much as a boost to the A. N. A., and an outline of vital new activities for our organization.

VALUE OF THE A. N. A.

The next question that comes to my mind is one that I have encountered in some of the letters I have been sending out in trying to get people who ought to be members of the A. N. A. to become members. From time to time I have asked Mr. Duffield to furnish me a list of subscribers to The Numismatist who are not members of the A. N. A. We have asked them to become members, and their usual answer is: "Why should I join the A. N. A.? What has it done for me and what can it do for me?" It is hardly necessary for me to point out the value of meeting kindred spirits and getting together with them and supporting the active work that some of the members of the A. N. A. do for the furtherance of numismatics. It is an obvious theorem that the interests of all of us, dealers as well as collectors, are the same, and that the greatest possible value lies in an organization of our interests. Our dues are low enough to enable everyone to join, and I think the A. N. A. is doing a great deal, considering its lack of great resources.

We must give numismatics the proper amount of publicity in order to get collectors together. Another thing I want to point out is the value of the A. N. A. in putting you in touch with other organizations associated with ours all over the country. I had that great pleasure this year while traveling. I made it a point to be present at some meetings of our other clubs, and it certainly was a wonderful feeling to be welcomed by men whom I had never known before, except knowing their names as members of the A. N. A. That alone is reason enough for wanting to join the A. N. A.

Now, gentlemen, I am going to talk of something new. It is not exactly new, because I mentioned it at the Boston Convention last year. You will recall the 1919 Convention at Philadelphia. At that time we passed a resolution that we were in favor of asking the United States Congress to increase the appropriation for new purchases for the Mint Cabinet. I was once complaining to a friend of mine that I was having so many things still to attend to that I never knew when I could get finished, and he said, "Well, you are very lucky. If you were ever finished, you would be out of business." There are a lot of things I want to do for the A. N. A. which still remain undone. Dr. Comparette had at that time prepared this scheme and had put it before the members of Congress, and tried very hard to bring it about. I wrote a few Congressmen, but as it is pretty hard to do much when you are not present to do the thing properly, it did not get very much further. **I think something should be done for increasing the appropriation of the Mint Cabinet to an amount worthy of our country. It is one of the expenditures that I do not think Congress should turn down.** When I spoke to Dr. Comparette I asked: "Well, what amount do we want? What appropriation have other countries made?" and his answer was not very defi-

nite. He did not have the information at his command. I think the necessary thing is to have facts and figures if you want to get anywhere, so during the past year I got busy, after having planned the thing for some time, and sent some letters abroad to the various institutions prominent in numismatics, or, rather, the heads of these institutions. They were chiefly addressed to the directors of the State museums, the letter reading something like this:

A NUMISMATIC QUESTIONNAIRE ABROAD.

"Dear Sir—Our Association is making an investigation in regard to the official recognition which the science of numismatics has received on the part of the Government, either national or local, in your country. We are particularly interested to find out:

"First—Whether numismatics is taught as a science or in any other way in your universities, high schools, gymnasia or lycees, or in any other institutions of learning.

"Second—What appropriation by either the State, or the municipality or any other communal body, has been made toward the support of such public collections of coins as you are familiar with in your country or in your immediate vicinity, and whether there is free public access to such collections; also how large a number of visitors examine such collections annually.

"One of the objects of our Association is to spread interest in numismatics, and it is our misfortune that in the United States, while we have some very fine public collections, **there has been no official recognition of numismatics in a general or generous way by our Government.**

"We are therefore trying to accumulate data on how foreign governments look upon our subject, and to what extent it is officially supported. We are also interested in gathering complete information as far as possible on all public collections contained in private museums or Government institutions.

"If you could suggest any other numismatists whom we could address on the above subject, either in your vicinity or elsewhere, and who could furnish information, besides yourself, we would be glad to have you give us their names.

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"Yours very respectfully,
M. WORMSER, President,
"AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION."

I hope you will forbear with me, because I have quite a few letters and I think each letter is quite interesting and worthy of being read to you. Just this morning I got a reply from Vienna. I shall read you first a letter from A. O. Van Kerkwijk, The Hague:

NETHERLANDS.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of June 17th I can give you the following information:

"In Holland we have only one public state collection of coins and medals —the 'Konenklyk Kabinet van Munten, Penninges en Cfesneden Steenen' (Royal Cabinet of Coins, Medals and Engraved Stones) in The Hague. This collection is open to the public every day (Sunday excepted) from 10 to 5. A part of the collection is exposed in glass cases, and new pieces, coins and interesting medals are shown. In Holland the interest for numismatics is, unfortunately, very small. We have here only very few collections. The number of visitors to the Royal collection is about 350 a year. Numismatics is not taught as a science in our universities, but from time to time **professors come with the students to the Cabinet to see the ancient coins** (Greek and Roman series). But the Royal Dutch Society of Coins and Medals has a numismatic collection of coins and medals, but of little interest. Interesting collections are in Amsterdam, Haarlem, Leeuwarden. **Some towns have collections of medals of local interest,** as Dordrecht, The Hague, Utrecht, Nymwegen, Groningen, 'sHertogenbosch, etc. Dutch coins and medals are collected by the few collectors we have. I do not know one collector of Greek coins here, and only one serious collector of Roman coins.

"Truly yours,
"A. E. VAN KERKWIJK."

The next letter is from Georg Galster, Keeper of Coins and Medals of the Royal Coin and Medal Collection at Copenhagen:

DENMARK.

"Dear Sir—In answer to your letter of the 15th inst., I am bound to remark that numismatics is not taught as a science or in any other way in the universities or in any other institutions of learning in this country. **The State supports the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals** as the sixth department of the National Museum. The collection is open for the public Sunday, 12 to 3, Monday and Friday, 12 to 2. The admission is free, and in this quarter of a year, April 1 to June 30, there has been 1311 visitors. Besides, the office is open for all questioners every week day, 11 to 4, and the assistance of the office is also gratis. Among the smaller collections of coins in the counties, which are supported by the municipalities, only the collection in Odense is worth mentioning. The greatest private collections belong to Feudal Count Bille-Brahe-Selbye, Hoedholm, and Wholesale Merchant L. E. Bruun, Charlottenlund. The Numismatic Society embraces 120 members. **The State has granted the said society great subsidy for the edition of a new description of Danish coins 1448-1873.**

"Yours very truly,
"GEORG GALSTER."

The next letter comes from Jean Babelon, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris:

FRANCE.

"Dear Sir—The custodian of the Cabinet of Medals has asked me to reply to your letter of June 13th.

"A.—**Numismatics is taught officially in France at Paris, at the College of France, where M. Babelon is actually an occupant of the Chair of Numismatics** and Glyptiks, and during the past year has given as subject of his lectures the study of the coins of the Greek cities of Asia Minor.

"The national collection of coins is that of the Bibliotheque Nationale, department of medals and antiques, known under the name of the 'Cabinet of Medals.' **The appropriation is actually about 40,000 francs per year.** The public is admitted every day in the workroom upon presentation of a special card of admission, given by the administrator, to anyone justifying his right to such a card. The exhibition rooms are open two days each week, Monday and Thursday. Visitors are required to obtain a card issued by the administrator good for that day, and it is figured that at least some twenty people call on these so-called public days.

"The number of actual workers varies, and one must include in their number those especially in foreign countries who may inquire by letter—altogether, perhaps ten every day.

"There are in Paris itself other numismatic collections. Those of the Museum of the Mint; of the Petit Palais; of the Museum Carnavalet, and others. In the same way, in the cities of the provinces there are collections of universities or special museums, for instance, in Marseilles and other municipalities.

"The Cabinet of Medals alone has the function of an official and general collection. It comprises all the series—Greek, Roman, ancients, Oriental, Far Eastern, medieval, and modern and contemporary.

"JEAN BABELON."

The next letter I have to read to you is from George F. Hill, Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, London:

ENGLAND.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry respecting official recognition of numismatics in this country, I fear there is little that can be said.

"(1) **The subject of Greek numismatics has been taught for many years at Oxford by the Professor of Ancient Art and Archaeology.** There is no special appropriation for the purpose, but, being a numismatist by training, he has always taken the opportunity, whenever it offered, of lecturing on it. There is at the same university a small prize of £20 (the Barclay Head Prize for Ancient Numismatics) awarded every three years for a dissertation or essay on a subject connected with ancient numismatics not later than the fifth century A. D. At Liverpool University there was at one time a Professorship of Numismatics, but it exists no longer, I believe; the post must, I think, have been honorary. **At Cambridge archaeological professors have occasionally lectured on numismatics.** And there have been courses of lectures delivered here and there on the subject under various

endowments; but those endowments were not specially appropriated to numismatics, but only generally to the history of art and archaeology.

"(2) Museums—The Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum has a salaried staff of five trained numismatists. **The annual grant for the purchase of coins and medals is** nominally £1500 (of course, a ridiculously inadequate sum), of which, however, £350 is deducted annually for the general museum reserve, leaving **£1150.** The department occasionally is allowed a special grant from the general reserve, but the claims of the other departments of the museum naturally enter into competition. **Special grants have also occasionally been obtained from the Treasury for the purpose of important purchases; two such grants, of £10,000 each,** have been made within my own experience, one in 1896 and one in 1920.

"There are many universities and municipal museums in this country, in some of which there are special collections of coins, and all these collections, so far as I know, are open to the public under the same conditions as other portions of the museums, except that special precautions for custody have to be taken. The most important of such collections are:

"(1) The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where a special room is now being built for exhibition and study of coins. The collection is under the care of an honorary curator, as well as of the ordinary officials of the museum.

"(2) The Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, which has a fine series of Greek coins, including the Maclean collection, as well as coins of other kinds. The University is preparing a scientific catalogue of the Maclean Collection of Greek Coins, for which purpose a trained numismatist holds a fellowship ad hoc at one of the colleges.

"(3) The Hunterian Collection of the University of Glasgow, practically closed to the public, since it can only be opened by special appointment with the Curator, who is a high Government official at Edinburgh; but I believe more satisfactory arrangements are being made.

"(4) The Royal Scottish Museum and the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, both at Edinburgh, and **both enjoying modest Government support.**

"Small amounts are spent by these museums, except the Hunterian, which has no funds, on the purchase of coins.

"I do not know anything about Wales or Ireland; they have museums, but I am fairly sure that they do not spend much on numismatics.

"I could not possibly give you details of the number of visitors except here, nor do I suppose any other museum keeps records. Our own department has had the following numbers during recent years: Average for 1903-1912, 4264; 1913 (partly closed), 3565; 1914 (partly closed), 4171; 1915, 2150; 1916 (closed nearly all year), 377; 1917 and 1918 (closed); 1919 (partly closed), 2424; 1920 (exhibition closed), 2533.

"Our new exhibition is now detached from the department, and visitors to other parts of the museum pass freely into it, so that there is no special record. The numbers to be recorded in future will be those of the students and inquirers who come to the offices of the department.

"As regards other museums and institutions, you might write to the representatives of those which I have mentioned and see whether they verify my statements.

"Yours faithfully,
"GEORGE F. HILL,
"Keeper of Coins."

Now I come to the German gentlemen. They tell us a whole lot. These are some of the letters. The first one is from Dr. Behrendt Pick, Curator, Coin Cabinet of Gotha, who wrote me and inquired when our Convention would take place, and asked for the privilege of addressing the Convention. Unfortunately, he could not get accommodations on the steamer and will not arrive until the middle of September. His letter is as follows:

GERMANY.

"Dear Sir—Your inquiry to what extent numismatics has been promoted officially in Germany was very interesting to me, and I have great pleasure in herewith replying to you.

"First—**Instruction in numismatics has been given at few universities,** and only since a very short period. The first professor who received a call to teach the science was myself. In the year 1896 I was asked by our own

University of Jena whether I would feel inclined to give lectures there on the subject of numismatics, and, as my conditions were accepted, I accepted the call and was made extraordinary professor, later being promoted to a regular salaried professorship.

"Once a week I travel to Jena and give lectures or exercises for two hours, generally on the subject of ancient coins, and less frequently on medieval and modern times, because there is less interest in these latter subjects; but my chief office has remained to be administrator of the coin cabinet of Gotha, while the professorship has remained a side issue; and, generally speaking, there is not one regular professorship of numismatics at any German university. **Governments and universities are glad if they can find the proper person able to teach the subject of numismatics, and they give to such men the commission to teach,** or at least the right to give lectures. But a regular professorship of numismatics has nowhere been established.

"As far as I know, it is the same in other countries. The only professorship in France is that of M. Babelon, of Paris, but it has not been established by the Government, but from private funds. At many other universities, professors of other branches sometimes give lectures on numismatics, as, for instance, Luschin von Ebengreuth, in Graz; Percy Gardner, at Oxford; Kubitschek, at Vienna, or prominent numismatists are invited at foreign universities to give a series of lectures, or else they are invited by a learned society, like George MacDonald, by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

"Numismatics is not introduced as a regular part of the curriculum in any part of the country, so it is hardly a matter of surprise that this is not the case in America either.

"As regards gymnasia and other schools for younger students, no consideration whatever has been paid to instruction in numismatics, because the scholars are too busy with their regular work; but it happens quite frequently that a sensible teacher shows coins to the students and points out to them what they can learn from them, especially so if the school itself possesses a small coin collection.

"**In Germany numerous pamphlets have appeared on the subject of the value of coins as an aid to school instruction.** For example I can mention the program of the Goethe Gymnasium at Frankfort a. Main, by Professor Hahn (1913). This certainly is very satisfactory, but still does not constitute an official recognition of numismatics, and one could hardly expect such in regard to schools. It is different, however, when it comes to collections. **Most of the German governments, and also many municipal administrations, do a great deal in that respect. Almost everywhere there is the desire to obtain collections, to make them available and to add to them.** But originally it was no different in Germany than it is now in America.

"Collections owe their origin to accident, to the fancy of a prince or some private individuals. Only gradually some collections come to the fore, because they were taken care of more systematically and were added to, and obtained expert custodians. In all such cases the states continued the care of coin collections which had originally been founded by the princes. The three most important German coin collections, excellent particularly in their cultivation of ancient coins, now are at Berlin, Munich and Gotha. But Saxony, Baden and other governments now possess important official collections. In recent times a good many cities and small districts have begun to reconstruct their old collections, so that they are paying chief attention to the coins and medals of their closer home districts, and cultivate these more intensely, and perhaps some allied district adjoining their immediate vicinity. For instance, Erfurt is collecting coinages in reference to the Reformation. I am very much in favor of such sensible restriction, as such special collections are of very great value, and can very easily be administered by officials of museums and librarians who are not exactly experienced numismatists.

"Admission to the public coin collections is everywhere entirely free of charge. The number of visitors differs very widely, dependent upon whether the exhibition collection intended for the general public is located in the coin cabinet or in a room connected with the museum in a general way. In the latter case, as, for instance, in the Berlin Museum, the attendance, of course, is much more numerous. Unfortunately, there are no statistics available on that subject. As regards the complete list of German collections, that is hardly necessary. Data on this subject covering all countries

have been published in a book by the Italian, Gnecchi, in very complete shape, as regards the public collections.

"On the fundamental questions which you are interested in, I delivered an address just last year at the convention of German Philologists in Jena, of which I am sending you a copy. At that time the chief consideration was rare antique coins, which, of course, have greater significance in the study of archaeology than the more modern coins for the study of more modern times; but much of what I said also applies to modern numismatics, and the distinction which I made between pure and applied numismatics, as well as the thoughts on the subject of a very necessary co-operation of amateur collectors on the one side and experts on the other, should be of value in the clarification of your plans. In the same pamphlet I also made some remarks on the study of medieval and modern coins and on the treatment of coins in the university curriculum.

"In America, too, I am sure the result will be that the same roads will be followed as regards instruction in numismatics, and coin collecting in general, as in European countries, but it would be splendid and perhaps a worthy task for a large association like yours to take up, if it were possible, besides expanding collections now existing, to found at some particular place a sample collection for the purposes of study, which should not so much be a collection of rarities, but rather a collection to furnish as complete as possible a bird's-eye view of the monetary systems of all times and countries.

"Such a sample collection is not found in Europe, although the large old-established museums might be able to gather together similar collections for purposes of instruction. Just in the year 1914 I had a plan for the foundation of such a collection, which the beginning of the war brought to grief. "DR. BEHRENDT PICK."

In regard to that last paragraph, I want to tell you that Dr. Pick's ideals have already been expressed by Mr. Zerbe, using his collection to great advantage in demonstrating the value of numismatics, aided by banks. I think you are familiar with Mr. Zerbe's subject. I have a further letter from Dr. Kurt Regling, Director of the Kaiser Friederich Museum at Berlin. You will see that this gentleman's views are entirely different from Dr. Pick's. His letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of June 13th, I can state the following:

"Numismatics is recognized in Germany as a science by the state most thoroughly, and in the following manner.

"The universities permit the establishment of private lecturers on the subject of numismatics and later on nominate them to honorary professorships of this subject, take the announcement of their lectures on the subject of numismatics into the official publications of the curriculum and treat a lecture on numismatics in exactly the same way as any other. Thus I was established in the subject of numismatics in the year 1907 at the University of Berlin, and in 1921 I was made honorary professor of this subject. Similarly, Pick, of Gotha, is established in Jena; Bahrfeldt, in Halle; Buchenau and Habich, in Munich, and Dr. Laum, in Frankfort, as private lecturers, also, formerly, Friedensburg, in Breslau.

"Furthermore, the professors of history and archaeology and philology have the privilege of lecturing on numismatics, as, for instance, formerly, occasionally, Kohler and Curtius in Berlin; Stark in Bonn, Giessen and Kiel. In several universities there are professorships for the so-called historical allied sciences, to which belong chronology, geography, epigraphy, as well as numismatics. In that connection, for instance, Kubitschek, of Vienna, gives his numismatic lectures. **In final conclusion whereof it is amply proved that numismatics is recognized and is admitted as a science at the universities.**

"As regards the intermediate schools and gymnasia, there, of course, numismatics is not taught any more than in commercial schools, but I have no doubt that commercial high schools might permit an establishment of a chair of numismatics.

"The larger state museums of the German individual states all have a separate division for numismatics, with special officers employed only for that purpose. The coin cabinet, in other cases, is only a subdivision of the general museum and of the same status as the picture gallery and the cabinet of etchings, engravings, etc.

"Thus, in Berlin, the coin cabinet is one of the fifteen divisions of the State Museum, and has four officials for itself. In Munich it is one of the scientific collections of the state, classified under the Academy of Sciences, and has three officials. In Dresden the coin cabinet, together with the so-called 'Green Vaults,' is a subdivision of the museums which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Instruction, and has two officials. In Gotha it is a separate division of the library with one official exclusively occupied with the coin cabinet.

"With the smaller states, the coin cabinets usually are included with other small divisions of the museums, so that the respective official may possibly also administer the lapidarium or the sculptures, but the coin cabinet is maintained even in such cases as a separate division of equal standing, as, for instance, in Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Görlitz and Darmstadt.

"In almost all cases cabinets have an appropriation at their disposal for new acquisitions separate from the appropriation of all other divisions, which is used exclusively for coins. Of course, this is the case in Berlin, Munich, Dresden and Zurich and Gotha, while in other cases it is left to the discretion of the director whether and how much money out of his appropriation he may use for the coin cabinet, as, for instance, in Bern.

"As third proof of the Government recognition of numismatics as a science, I might mention that **the Prussian Ministry of Education before the war gave an annual subsidy of 1000 gold marks to the Berlin publication 'Magazine for Numismatics,' and even now this same subsidy is paid, although in paper money and out of the funds of the museum, and after the war the 'Community of German Science,' ('Not Gemeinschaft') subsidized, among many other scientific magazines, three on the subject of numismatics.** Furthermore, separate numismatic books formerly were subsidized by the state, and now all by this same community. Naturally, the catalogues and guide books of the coin cabinets are treated in exactly the same way by all museums as the other subdivisions.

"The inspection of the coin cabinets by visitors in general is so arranged that an exhibition collection is provided which is located inside the exhibition rooms of the museum, and which can be visited at the same hours as the main building. Either the coins are under glass or in frames, so that they cannot be taken out of them by the visitors, but the examination of the other coins not on exhibition, which are mostly placed in drawers and cabinets, in general is permitted only to those who are serious students of the subject, such as students, collectors, authors and prospective authors, and then under supervision. As such cabinets generally are in separate rooms, as in Berlin and London, this inspection must be made while the officials are present; but if the exhibition collection is in the same room as the cabinets, like in Munich and Paris, the time provided for work is different, in order that serious workers should not be disturbed by the sightseeing public, and in order that sightseers do not have access to the open drawers which are used by investigators.

"As regards the statistics on the number of persons who visit the numismatic division, there is nothing available, as presumably all visitors of the museum are supposed to also visit the coin exhibition. As regards students who work on the cabinets, a daily record is kept. Sometimes only one, and at other times as many as ten, avail themselves of the privilege of examination of coins and books, but figures on the subject are not accurate.

"So far I have only mentioned governmental coin cabinets as examples, but most German cities who have museums also have a coin division in them, but so far very few had separate officials for the coin division, and that is the chief standard by which to measure an official recognition. I am also not aware of any city that has a separate appropriation for coins, but generally municipal museums are really too small and have only a staff of two or three officials, one or the other of whom would then be in charge of the coin division, but it is a fact that the bigger cities like Berlin, Hanover, Brunswick, Frankfort a. Main, Dortmund, Görlitz, Cologne, Essen, Augsburg and Dusseldorf, have very considerable coin collections, and **are apt to invest very considerable sums in coins** when it comes to local finds or pieces that are locally interesting.

"As regards universities, many of them have coin collections, even the small ones, incorporated in their apparatus of instruction, just as they have bronzes, vases and similar objects; for instance, Vienna, Bonn, Giessen,

Greifswald and Rostock. In those cases they are cared for by the respective professors, generally of archaeology, and occasionally added to.

"Some of the gymnasia also possess small coin collections. As regards the museums of provinces, there are also considerable collections in some of these, but as far as I know, none of them have their own officials or separate appropriations. The largest are in Hanover, Bonn, Treves, Koenigsberg, Breslau and Kiel, and similarly they are ready to spend large sums of money in the case of local finds or locally interesting pieces.

"There are no public collections placed in private museums, as, of course, all museums are governmental or municipal institutions and not foundations of private individuals. The only thing coming under such classification might be considered to be collections of former princes of the separate states, whose collections have remained as their private property, but which, nevertheless, are accessible to the public. Thus, there are very important coin cabinets at Arolsen (Prince of Waldeck), Donau-Eschingen (Prince of Furstenberg), Dessau (Prince of Anhalt), Rudolstadt (Prince of Schwarzburg), Fortress Koburg (Saxony-Koburg-Gotha). Some of these are accessible to the public, are properly cared for and added to, while the first one, it is reported, will be loaned to Berlin.

"DR. KURT REGLING."

The next letter is from Dr. Felix H. Burckhardt, of the Central Library, Zurich:

SWITZERLAND.

"Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiry of July 27th, I can give you the following information, unfortunately not very definite:

"First—As far as I know, **numismatics has been taught up to a few years ago at the University of Geneva** by M. Demole, president of the Swiss Numismatic Society, and at Basle, not regularly, by Professor Stuckelberg; otherwise this science is not taught at any Swiss high schools or gymnasia.

"Second—Appropriations for the coin collections are included in the general appropriations of the museum for which they are made, and are different from year to year.

"Most museums have an exhibition collection, accessible without charge to all visitors to the museum, and also a study collection accessible only to scientific students. The number of the former cannot be given. The number of the latter in the Swiss Museum in Zurich amounts to about 100 per year, in addition to which there are about 250 to 300 inquiries by letter. With other collections, these figures are smaller; at the Central Library in Zurich, almost none.

"As the Swiss museums do not publish any separate figures for their numismatic collections in their reports, or do so only by way of summarizing, I am unable to give you any detailed information, but I would recommend that if you require some complete information, you send an inquiry to the following museums and libraries: Basel, Histor. Museum; Bern, Hist. Museum; Chur, Ratisches Museum; Fribourg, Musee Historique; Winterthur, Museum; Zurich, Schweiz. Landesmuseum; Geneva, Musee d'Art et d'Histoire; Lausanne, Musee Histor.; Luzern, Burgerbibliothek; St. Gallen, Histor. Museum und Stiftsbibliothek.

"Further, the following smaller museums might be included in your inquiry: Avenches, Musee (Romische Funde); Brugg, Vindonissa-Museum (Romische Funde); Chaux-de-Fonds, Musee Historique; Einsiedeln, Benediktinerabtei; Neuchatel, Archives de L'Etat; Solothurn, Histor. Museum; Zofingen, Museum.

"FELIX H. BURCKHARDT."

Next is a letter from Dr. A. Fonahn, Direktor, Universitetets Myntkabinet, Kristiania:

NORWAY.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of July 13th I beg to furnish you the following information:

'Regarding Point No. 1: In Norway there is no teaching of numismatics as a science, but **at the University of Kristiania there are lectures and demonstrations on numismatic subjects in connection with classic archaeology** by professors and lecturers of classic languages, although not regularly. It also has frequently been advocated that regular demonstrations of typical series of coins, especially antique coins, should be given here at the Coin Cabinet, but so far nothing has developed.

"Point No. 2: The official, chief collection of coins and medals is that of the University Coin Cabinet at Kristiania, founded in 1814. If we include new acquisitions which we may expect in the near future, the number of total items is likely to run up to 100,000. The coin cabinet is open every Sunday and Wednesday for the public and admission is free. It contains coins, medals, etc., of all countries, especially Scandinavian, also a splendid Chinese collection, which had been gathered systematically by a Norwegian gentleman, Consul-General Schjoth, formerly a director of the Chinese customs, during his 37 years' stay in China. The present director of the coin cabinet, the undersigned, is especially interested in coins of the Far East. I have studied Chinese for many years, also given lectures to students on elementary Chinese and Japanese; am preparing a Chinese vocabulary in English, according to a new system simple for beginners, and also a vocabulary according to the same system on Chinese and Japanese coin inscriptions.

"An interesting specialty of our collection is a gallery of decorations, as far as I know at present the largest well-known official collection of decorations, especially when one considers that the collection covers as far as possible all regions of the world. This gallery is new, only three years old. It is added to daily, in order that in due time it may become as complete as possible. A rich patron furnishes necessary funds. So far he has donated about $60,000, but the collection surely has a far greater intrinsic value. A description of this gallery, with plates, is in contemplation, but will prove rather expensive.

"The number of visitors last year was 16,232. Beginning with the new year a new hall is to be opened, and the collections will probably be open every day to the public, with the exception of Monday and Saturday. Then we shall have two large exhibition halls.

"In addition to the director there are three assistants working in the coin cabinet, but only one of these is paid by the Government. The official budget is too small, altogether only 3800 Norwegian kronen. Out of this sum the director is paid a salary of 2000 kronen, which, of course, is much too small. It is probably figured that the present director has fixed outside employment as associate professor, but this employment has nothing to do with numismatics, but covers the history of medicine.

"As regards other public collections, there is a smaller one at Drontheim with 18,133 items. This belongs to an old scientific society of Drontheim. The curator of this collection annually receives 650 kronen, but the budget is only 200 kronen or less.

"The Museum at Bergen has a smaller coin collection, and there are also coin collections of minor importance in several others of our numerous small local museums.

"As regards private collections, there are very few in Norway. I can name the following, because they are systematic and expert collectors, and possess collections of several thousand pieces.

"Prof. Dr. Morgenstierne, Kristiania—Especially medieval coins and prominent expert in Scandinavian coins.

"Mr. O. Chr. Bjornstad, Assistant of the Coin Cabinet—Especially Scandinavian coins and all-around coin expert.

"Attorney Albert Wischmann, Kristiania—Especially Norwegian coins and medals, Danish, antique and gold coins.

"Of course, there are many collectors who possess several hundred coins.

"DR. FONAHN."

The last of the foreign letters is from A. Loehr, of the Federal Collection of Medals, Coins and Tokens, of Vienna:

AUSTRIA.

"Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 27th, and of course am very glad to reply to your questions.

"First—In the Austrian universities there are no special chairs on numismatics, but the **Vienna University has its own numismatic department, and Counselor Kubitschek, professor of ancient history, and Counselor Dopsch, professor of modern economic history, give numismatic lectures.** It is also planned to give courses at the coin cabinet to university students. The gymnasia and other high schools, in many instances, possess numismatic collections, some of them very important ones, like the Theresianum, in

Vienna. The Vienna People's Educational Institute, "Urania," also annually gives numismatic lectures. The State has attached a separate numismatic department to the Federal Bureau of Monuments, which is to take care of numismatic monuments and collections.

"Second—The former Imperial House possesses a large collection of coins and medals since four centuries, one of the largest in the world, which was taken over by the Government after the collapse of the state, and which heretofore has always been considered the public collection of the state. The state itself possesses only minor collections, whose administration is handled, or attempted by the coin cabinet (Central Mint, Technical Museum, Railroad Museum and Industrial Museum). The several countries of the Federation either possess their own public coin collections (Gratz, Linz, Klagenfurt) or subsidize private societies (Innsbruck, Bregenz). Furthermore, there are the large municipal collections at Vienna and Salzburg, and smaller ones at other localities. Numismatically trained officials, however, are only in Vienna. At other places these collections are administered by curators of other side lines.

"I take pleasure in forwarding to you the annual reports of our collections, from which you can obtain all the data you require. As the large Vienna coin collection is housed in the Museum of the History of Arts, the number of visitors cannot be established separately, but it is very considerable, and the number of parties who call at the rooms of the department for information is quite large.

"I would welcome your endeavor to obtain the support of your Government, and you can see from our publications that we also are making an attempt to obtain official recognition. Unfortunately, with such a special subject, this is always difficult, but I believe that **numismatic collections can be of great value in the field of economic and monetary history**, and for that very reason I am making efforts in that direction. I would be very much in favor of remaining in touch with you, and should be glad to receive suggestions and help from you in that respect.

"As I do not know whether you have connections with the new states of the former Austrian monarchy, I would like to remark in a general way that Hungary possesses a very important official coin cabinet at Budapest; Czecho-Slovakia, in Prague; Poland, in Cracow, and Jugo-Slavia, in Agram, of which the latter, however, are chiefly devoted to the numismatics of their own territory. In addition, there are numerous municipal collections of fair importance at Ragusa, Spalato, Essig, etc.

"A. LOEHR."

A reading of the annual reports referred to in Dr. Loehr's letter disclosed some very significant and salient facts, as follows:

1. The systematic acquisition by the State collection of all available valuable numismatic material referring to Austria and its political subdivisions.

2. The collection, as promptly after their issue as possible, of all war issues, coins as well as medals, paper money and insignia, military and otherwise, Austrian, German, as well as foreign.

3. The beginning of a systematic collection of paper money and current issues of money, with a full realization of the historical importance of these three groups.

It is to be noted that a very liberal appropriation was made by the State for the purpose of salvaging for the State collection a good part of numismatic material which was of historical interest, and which came upon the market during the years of war stress, especially material which had been turned in to charity, Red Cross and other funds. **We find that during the war year of 1917 the official appropriation for this purpose was 13,700 kronen. Even in 1919, the appropriation for acquisitions was 24,000 kronen.**

After the Revolution the Director realized the historical value of a collection of decorations which henceforth would be obsolete and illustrative of the old order of things, and immediately began the systematic addition of a collection of decorations to the official collection. The reports, however, show that **in the most recent years, the collection has been enlarged to cover new fields and to more fully use numismatics as an illustration of the history of money and economics**, and in the collection are now included checks, securities, documents relating to coinage, and particularly, a large collection of paper money issued by the State as well as municipalities,

political subdivisions and banks. Recent appropriations, due to the financial stress of Austria, have not been from official sources, but the Austrian Association of Banks and Bankers, in addition to private individuals, has been instrumental in giving financial support to the State collection.

CONCLUSION FROM FOREIGN EVIDENCE.

In conclusion, from these letters I want to point out to you that abroad Governments evidently are paying much more serious attention to the study of ancient numismatics, but have probably not fully realized the value of modern numismatics. I again want to emphasize that **France has appropriated 40,000 francs, Great Britain regularly appropriated $5000, and had donated, when necessary, £10,000 at a time. In Germany, the Government supports numismatic publications in the shape of substantial subsidies, and everywhere liberal government support is given to several official coin cabinets.** Dr. Pick's recommendation of the sample collection is a very fine idea, and we find that **numismatics is generally cultivated also in the provinces, in small towns and cities, as an evidence of local history. Educationally, also, Numismatics finds active recognition at the principal universities.**

OUR OWN GOVERNMENT.

Now, gentlemen, we have travelled over Europe. Let us travel over the United States. I want to read to you a letter which was sent as a reply to an inquiry I sent to the Treasury Department, Washington.

Treasury Department, Washington, August 2, 1922.

"Mr. Moritz Wormser:

"Sir—Replying to your letter of July 31 relative to the numismatic collection of the Government held at the Mint in Philadelphia, I beg to state that the Mint has been closed to visitors during the greater part of the year. It is now open and the collection may be inspected by all visitors, but for the reason that the Mint has been closed nearly a year I have no statistics to cover your inquiry relative to the number of visitors who have examined the collection during the year. **The amount appropriated by Congress for the improvement of this collection is $1000 a year.**

"Respectfully,
"M. M. O'REILLY."

Here is a letter from the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.:

"The American Numismatic Association, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

"Gentlemen—Replying to your letter by Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, I beg to say that no separate figures are available with reference to the number of visitors to the numismatic collection. The visitors to the Museum building in which this collection is contained, during the year 1920-1921 was 286,397.

"Congress does not make any specific appropriation for the maintenance of the coin collection and provides no funds whatever for the purchase of specimens of any kind. "Very respectfully yours,

"GEO. P. MERRILL,
"Head Curator of Geology,
"Acting for the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary."

We conclude, therefore, that our own Government, wealthy and powerful as it is, has failed to take adequate cognizance of the value of Numismatics as an educational force and supports its official collections with the appropriation of a mere pittance, insignificant in proportion to what foreign countries of lesser wealth are achieving.

OUR OWN UNIVERSITIES.

Now, that we have heard about the German universities and professorships, we turn to our own country and find out what they are doing. This is a circular letter which we sent out to some 800 universities, as listed in the World Almanac.

A NUMISMATIC QUESTIONAIRE AT HOME.

"Dear Sir—Our organization is endeavoring to gather certain data on the subject of numismatics, especially in reference to its teaching and recognition by our colleges and universities.

"Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate it if you would detach the bottom of this letter and return it to us with your reply, checking off the proper answers.

"Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this matter, we are

"Yours very truly,
"AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION."

"American Numismatic Association,
"95 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

"Gentlemen—

"Our institution gives [does not give] ..... courses in numismatics.

"Our institution has [has not] a numismatic museum.

"The numismatic collection is [is not] on public display.

"The collection is maintained by regular appropriation ..... Special endowment ..... Appropriation of State Funds .....

"Detailed remarks:

.....

.....

Those letters only went out toward the end of July and the beginning of August, and we have not all the answers in, but we received altogether 190 replies. Out of these 190, approximatley 150 were entirely negative—no courses, no museum, nothing on exhibition, no appropriation. Several of those who had no courses and no museum evinced an interest in the subject, wanted further information, wanted to be placed on our mailing list, so we have a chance to start with colleges and universities. Forty-one replied that they were recognizing numismatics in some shape or other, either by courses or coin collection on display, or a collection locked away somewhere. **Ten institutions are actually teaching numismatics or giving lectures or using it in instruction, possibly in connection with art courses or research or history.** Thirty-nine had collections; thirty-one had them on display either in whole or in part. I just want to pick a few answers which I think are good, showing, to my great surprise, that something is being done by our colleges and universities.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.—Our institution gives courses in numismatics. Our institution has a numismatic museum. The numismatic collection is on public display. The collection is maintained by special endowment. Remarks—Several of us in the faculty have private collections which we use in work with the students.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, OHIO.—Our institution gives a short course in numismatics as part of art courses. Our institution has a numismatic museum (the Parker Dickinson Collection, catalogued by Mrs. Brett). The numismatic collection is on public display. The collection is maintained by special endowment.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Our institution gives partial courses in numismatics. Our institution has a numismatic collection (not a museum). The numismatic collection is not on public display. The collection is maintained by appropriation of State funds.

"Dear Sir—The secretary of the University of Michigan has referred to me your note of inquiry, dated August 3. I have filled out answers to the questions as requested. In explanation, I only need to say that our collection contains upwards of 3000 Alexandrian coins, being duplicates from the great collection of G. Dattari. But we have other small collections of Greek and Roman coins and a few coins of later periods. No full courses are offered in numismatics, but **the coins** are in charge of our University Library and **are used for laboratory work with advanced students as occasion offers.** Three graduate students are working upon the ancient coins at the present time, under my direction. Later, as we have a suitable room, some part of the collection will be placed on public exhibition.

"Yours very truly,
"FRANCIS W. KELSEY."

MORGAN COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.—

"Mr. Moritz Wormser:

"Dear Sir—Received your inquiry concerning the teaching of numismatics in our school. We do not teach numismatics, but use it as a refer-

ence in the subject of history. I am personally rather interested in numismatics and have a large collection of coins, especially Chinese and Japanese.

"Very truly yours,
"J. O. SPENCER."

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, DE KALB, ILL.—Our institution does not give courses in numismatics. Our institution has a small numismatic collection in the Museum of History. The numismatic collection is on public display (partly). The collection is maintained by gifts.

"Dear Sir—Our numismatic collection is only incidental to our general museum of history. We have several hundred pieces of coins and other forms of money. We seek specimens of typical forms of money rather than variations of any particular kind. The space at our disposal is limited, so we cannot show all our collection at a time. All our museum of history, coins and all, is actually used in the classroom for demonstration only."

COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH, CONVENT STATION, N. J.—Our institution does not give courses in numismatics. Our institution has not a numismatic museum. The college possesses about 50 Roman coins, labeled and classified, and used in courses on Roman art and antiquities. Also about the same number of coins of later periods.

SISTER MARIE JOSE, Dean.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY (EATON HALL), SALEM, ORE.—Our institution does not give separate courses in numismatics. Reference is made to the subject in connection with other courses. Our institution has not a numismatic museum apart from the regular museum. The numismatic collection is on public display. It is very small.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.—The numismatic collection is on public display. The collection is maintained by appropriation of State funds.

"Dear Sir—I am returning to you herewith your inquiry blank re our numismatic collection. The collection is not particularly extensive or complete. It contains several thousand specimens of metal and paper money displayed at the present time in two large double and two single table cases. **It is a never-failing source of interest to hundreds of visitors.**

"Sincerely yours,
"CHARLES E. BROWN."

YANKTON COLLEGE, YANKTON, S. D.—Our institution does not give courses in numismatics, although we have frequent lectures given by A. W. Westhorpe, a member of your Association. Our institution has a numismatic museum, contributed by Mr. A. W. Westhorpe. The numismatic collection is on public display.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.—Our institution gives yearly courses in numismatics. Our institution has a numismatic collection, about 1500 classical coins and a few others of scattering provenance. The numismatic collection is periodically on public display. The collection is maintained by gift.

"Dear Sir—While I do not know the exact purpose of this statistical material, I regret that the inquiry was not framed in such a way as to furnish more detailed information regarding the nature of the work undertaken in various institutions. The existence of a collection means little or nothing unless it be intelligently used. In the University of California a single course is offered yearly as the most important and most advanced course in archaeology. Only graduate students are admitted to it, and they must be equipped to read the literature dealing with the coins studied. Recently a class gathered all the information available about Trajan and one master's thesis was written on the life and works of that emperor. We try to do about what Eckel did in his Doctrina Numorum, save as the field is now much broader. **I know nothing as good as an introduction to real scientific method in archaeology as a course in numismatics. Barring forgeries, the coins are real antiquities. The students can handle them. The subject-matter of any coin is limited, and information about it is limited, so that a student can have a new assignment before he is weary or discouraged with the old. The subject-matter includes history, religion, mythology, public works, and even private antiquities.** Our big collections come by gift and it is growing slowly by the same method.

"O. M. W."

You will see from these selected replies that, at least in some institutions

of learning in our country, there exists a liberal recognition of the great value of the historical, aesthetic and economic teaching conveyed in our science of numismatics, and this result of our inquiry, limited though it may seem, must give us considerable gratification.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I have tried to point out to you the three ways by which we can make our Association an organization of life and influence. First, continue our growth by adding to our membership as we have done in the past, and thus grow in influence and strength, and only thus can our voice be heard. Furthermore, we can only follow the paths that have been shown by others, both abroad and here, and as a second activity let us enlist official support of our science by the Federal Government. As a third plan, let us bestir ourselves to get our universities interested in our subject. And finally, let me express my deep appreciation to all the officers and members in the ranks, who have during the past year so faithfully labored for the success of our work.

COMMENTS BY THE CONVENTION.

Mr. S. H. Chapman—I think our President has given us a most thorough report of his activities in behalf of the A. N. A. I most heartily agree that we should do all in our power to influence our Government in recognizing and aiding our science by appropriations. It is a shame the way our cabinet is taken care of, not actually having many of the most important specimens of our own coins in the collection. I think that after proper inquiry is made we may gain something by it. Again I wish to say that our President has done his best work. Our members surely appreciate his good report.

Mr. Wurtzbach—It seems to me that we can put in some very effective work with a view of getting larger appropriations through our personal connections with Congressmen of our districts. I believe the way to get this done is to let them know that we are a body of members interested solely in the welfare of the science of numismatics and that it depends greatly on the help we receive from Congress. Get individual Congressmen interested in the subject, and they can take it up with the proper officials, and I believe a resolution or bill presented will be passed. They should be given complete information of what we are aiming for, and only in that way can we interest them. I have found, personally, a very delightful thing to do. It has been my privilege to say a few words to high schools and to make a little exhibition of my coins, especially the early coinage of America. I have found it very interesting and very much appreciated, and out of that body of students who listen to my talks and see my coins there are some who are bound to show an interest, and they are the ones who will make careful students and numismatists, and eventually members of our Association. I recommend to the members of our Association that sort of work in awakening an interest in numismatics among the younger set.

Mr. Farran Zerbe—**The mint collection was referred to yesterday by our worthy President, and letters he read show earnest interest for the betterment and the care of our national collection. I think that the time is ripe to take some steps with the Treasury Department for the betterment of our mint collection. It would be a good idea to have a small medal struck that might be sold to the visitors at the Mint and all the profits go for the benefit of the Mint Cabinet. I believe $10,000 a year could be made for the Mint Cabinet with a nice medal to be sold for 25 cents, provided the mint is always open to visitors. It is very difficult to obtain results for the Mint Cabinet by appealing to your Congressmen unless there is a bill produced and to be considered. If we can arouse the interest of the Director of the Mint in the cabinet and show what foreign Governments are doing and have done, some results could be gotten through Congress.**

ABSTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

We heartily endorse the work of our President now in progress in the interest of greater support of the numismatic collection of the mint at Philadelphia, and we particularly approve of his proposals for soliciting and creating a greater interest in numismatics in educational institutions and other bodies.

Respectfully submitted,

FARRAN ZERBE. Chairman;
ELMER S. SEARS,
GEORGE J. BAUER.